

The Anoplotherium is an undescribed species, differing from those of the Paris basin, and much larger, its size being between that of the horse and of the Sumatran rhinoceros. It is founded on two upper jaws, with the near molars perfect. It is a true Anoplotherium, as distinguished from the subgenera of *Xiphodon* and *Dichobune*. The discoverers have named it *Anoplotherium Sivalense*. The remains were dug out of a bed of clay in the tertiary strata of the Sewalik hills, mixed up with bones of Sivatherium, *Camelus Sivalensis*, Antelope, Crocodile, &c. The authors describe two species of giraffe. The first, which they designate *Camelopardalis Sivalensis*, is founded on the third cervical vertebræ of an old animal, and they infer it to have been one-third smaller than the existing species. The bone is very perfect, and completely silicified. It measures 8 inches, while the same vertebræ of the existing species is $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 inches. The bone is more slender in its proportions than the existing one, and exhibits a series of specific differences in addition to the size. The second species they name *Camelopardalis affinis*, provisionally, from its close resemblance to the existing Cape Giraffe, in form and size of teeth, &c. The species is founded on two fragments of the upper jaw, with the back molars, and a fragment of lower jaw containing the last molar. The dimensions agree to within the tenth of an inch with those of a female head in the Museum of the College of Surgeons. The giraffe bones were found along with those of Anoplotherium, Camel, *Crocodylus biporcatus*, &c., in a clay bed in the Sewalik hills*.

2. Prof. Sedgwick commenced the reading of a paper, in continuation of his former memoir, "On the Geology of North Wales," and described a section across the Berwyns.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

Oxford, June 3.—Prof. Twiss read a paper in illustration of a collection of specimens of the Ova and Fry of the Salmon, presented to the Ashmolean Museum by Mr. A. Young, the manager of the Duke of Sutherland's fisheries on the river Shin, in Sutherlandshire. The collection consists of thirteen specimens of the ova, selected at intervals varying from twenty to one hundred and thirty-three days from the time of their being deposited, and ten specimens of the young fry from the day on which they were hatched, the one hundred and thirty-fifth after impregnation, to the time when they assume the silvery character of the smolt and descend to the sea, which in this case was one year and nine days after exclusion from the egg. The experiments of Mr. Young, which have now been carried on through a period of three years with the greatest care, confirm the previous observations of Mr. Shaw, in the Nith river in Dumfriesshire, in their general bearings, with such slight variations as the different characters of the respective rivers may account for. Mr. Young has ascertained that the average period required for hatching the ova of the salmon of the Shin river varies from one hundred to one hun-

* The first announcement of the fossil remains of the Giraffe was made by Capt. Cautley in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. vii. p. 658 (15th July, 1838).

dred and forty days, according to the greater or less warmth of the weather. Mr. Young considers that the fish passes through the condition of parr, whose characteristics are the transverse bands, and assumes the silvery appearance of the smolt in about twelve months from the time of being hatched; and he is disposed to think, that some of the young fish which have been deposited as ova, and therefore hatched late in the season, do not assume the smolt appearance, nor go down to the sea at the end of the first year. Prof. Twiss called attention to the importance of these observations in connexion with the preservation of the young fish, which have hitherto not unfrequently been taken and destroyed, as if a distinct species of trout; to the increased facility of propagating peculiar breeds or races of fish, by transporting the ova, when impregnated, in water from one river to another; and to the great value of careful notices as to the spawning-seasons of the fish of different rivers, in connexion with a more discriminating system of legal regulations as to the fence months. Dr. Buckland gave some account of his visit to the experimental ponds at Drumlanrig, in company with Prof. Agassiz, who was himself conducting a series of analogous experiments on the trout of the lake of Neufchatel. He alluded to the great probable advantages of hatching the ova in artificial ponds, with a view to the preservation of the young fry. In the experiments of Agassiz, and Sir F. Mackenzie, Bart., it was found necessary to feed the young fry with the paunches of sheep.

Prof. Twiss afterwards read a letter from Mr. Young, of Invershin Bonar Bridge, N.B., respecting the propagation of Eels. The following are the more important conclusions:—The adults spawn in the summer months, in sand and gravel banks in the rivers, and do not descend to brackish water to deposit their spawn. The spawn becomes vivid in the following September and October, but remains under the gravel, in the spawning-beds, until the following April or May, depending entirely upon the heat and cold of the weather; and the adult eels, in place of emigrating, get into holes in the banks of the rivers, and underneath large stones, as soon as the water turns cold, and remain stationary until the warmth of summer again heats the water of the rivers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CUSCUTA.

THE following description of a new *Cuscuta* by Dr. L. Pfeiffer of Cassel, occurs in the 'Botanische Zeitung' of Oct. 13, 1843. As some of the plants on which it is found are common with us, it is not improbable it may be met with in this country.

Cuscuta hassiaca, Pfr. Caule ramoso, floribus irregulariter fasciculatis, pedunculatis, fasciculis et floribus singulis bractea fultis, calyce campanulato 5-fido, tubo corollæ campanulato, limbum æquante, squamis convergentibus clauso, 5-fido, laciniis expansis, apice subcorniculato inflexis; stamin. 5 anthera brevioribus; stylis 2 filiformibus, stigmatibus capitatis.